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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

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INSERTS

FOR

SUMMARIES

FLUID MILK MARKETING ORDERS

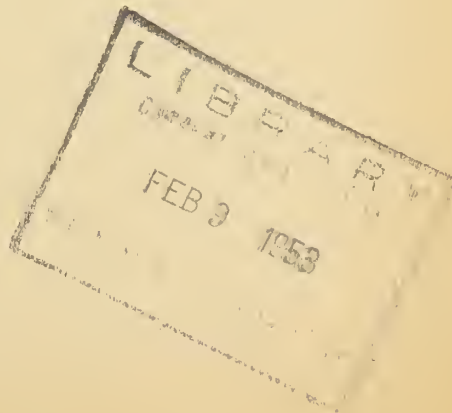
Revised to January 1, 1953

and

Federal Register Citations  
for the Milk Price Orders

The attached are inserts to be substituted for the corresponding pages in the Summaries of Fluid Milk Marketing Orders, April 1, 1948, and Federal Register Citations for the milk price orders. These inserts revise the Federal orders as effective on January 1, 1953. The last insert was issued on October 1, 1952. Central West Texas, Texas, and Stark County, Ohio, new markets.

Agriculture - Washington





(1/1/53)

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Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

"Basic Formula" Price - The "basic formula" price per hundred-weight is the highest of the prices determined pursuant to (a), (b), or (c) below for the preceding delivery period.

- (a) Price paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants (See list under Chicago order).
- (b) 92-score butter at Chicago, times 6,  
PLUS  
price per pound of "cheddars," f.o.b. Wisconsin primary market, minus 1.3 cents, times 2.4 - Divide the above sum by 7, times 1.3, times 3.5.
- (c) Carlot price per pound nonfat dry milk solids (spray process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) multiplied by 8.2 and subtract 64.2 cents  
PLUS  
price per pound of 93-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 4.24 and deduct 11 cents. (If no price is quoted for 93-score butter, the highest prices quoted for 92-score butter are used.)

Supply-Demand Adjustment - The adjustment is computed from sales and receipts in the Chicago market. (See Chicago summary for details.)

Class I - A computed price for 3.5 per cent milk less a butterfat price, yields a skim milk value as follows:

(1) Whole milk - "Basic formula" price plus \$0.70 in May and June. \$1.30 during July through January, and \$0.90 during February through April. Add (or subtract) 3 cents for each percentage "supply-demand adjustment" is greater (or less) than 72 percent.





- (2) Butterfat value - Price per pound of butterfat computed under (c) of "basic formula"; add any amount per hundred-weight that the effective "basic formula" price is greater than (c) under "basic formula" price; divide this sum by 0.035; add \$8.25 for May and June, \$13.75 during July through January, and \$11.00 during February through April; and add or subtract the amount of the supply-demand adjustment divided by 0.035. The result is the price per hundred pounds of butterfat in Class I milk.
- (3) Skim milk value - Subtract from the whole milk value ("(1)" above) the butterfat value ("(2)" above) times 0.035, and divide the remainder by 0.965.

Class II - A computed price for 3.5 per cent milk less a butterfat value, yields a skim milk value as follows:

- (1) Whole milk - Prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk during the delivery period at:

Goshen Milk Condensing Co.,	Goshen, Indiana
Schlosser Brother Creamery,	Plymouth, Indiana
Elgin Milk Products Co.,	Galien, Michigan
New Paris Creamery Co.,	New Paris, Indiana

- (2) Butterfat value - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago x 0.12, round to nearest tenth of a cent, multiply by 1000.
- (3) Skim milk value - Subtract from the whole milk value ("(1)" above) the butterfat value ("(2)" above) times 0.035 and divide the remainder by 0.965.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Price - None. Butterfat and skim milk priced separately.

Producer Price - 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 0.12 and rounded to the nearest one-tenth of a cent.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately in each class.



Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over by handlers to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed  $\frac{1}{4}$  cents per hundredweight is deducted for nonmembers.

Payments are made on or before the 4th of the month following the delivery period to producers for milk delivered during the first 15 days of the delivery period at not less than the uniform price for the preceding month.

Special Handler Provisions:

A handler subject to another Federal order who disposes of Class I and Class II milk in the marketing area is not subject to this order although the market administrator may require such handler to make reports. Unpaid obligations to the pool bear interest at the rate of one-half of one per cent per month.

Partial payments are made on or before the 4th of the month following the delivery period to producers for milk delivered during the first 15 days of the delivery period at an even dollar amount (sliding scale) derived by subtracting any odd cents from the uniform price. Where producers discontinue deliveries during a delivery period, such payments are made on the 18th of the month.



Interhandler Transfers:

Milk disposed of as fluid milk, as milk products in fluid form, or as cream, to another handler (who receives milk from producers), is classified as agreed upon by both handlers. If transferred to a handler who receives no milk from producers, fluid milk, and milk products in fluid form are Class I, and fluid cream is Class II.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the area.

Milk transferred by a handler to a nonhandler in the form of milk or other Class I products is Class I unless the Market Administrator is satisfied that the nonhandler plant has an equal or greater amount of milk in Class II and Class III than the amount transferred from the handler plant and Class I utilization at such nonhandler plant does not exceed regular receipts from dairy farmers, in which case the appropriate class is allowed. Milk transferred by a handler to a nonhandler in the form of cream is Class II unless the Market Administrator is satisfied that it was used in a Class III product, in which case Class III is allowed.

Producer-handler:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative cost not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight of milk received from producers (see producer definition) and of "other source" milk classified in Class I or II.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents is deducted for non-members.

On or before the 26th day of each month payments on account are made to producer for milk delivered during the first 15 days of the month at not less than \$2.00 per hundredweight.





Producer:

Person who, under approval of health authority of any community in the marketing area, produces milk which is received at:

- (1) A pool plant out of which a route is operated in such community or which supplies milk to another pool plant out of which a route is operated in such community (but not including milk diverted from a nonpool plant for the account of such plant);
- (2) A nonpool plant during April, May, June, or July, for the account of a pool plant;
- (3) A pool plant for the account of another pool plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, eggnog, cream (sweet or sour), concentrated milk for fluid consumption, milk products not in Class II or Class III, and shrinkage in excess of that allocated to Class III.

Class II - Frozen cream, milk products not specified in Class I or Class III and containing 8 percent or more butterfat, ice cream, ice cream mix, ice cream type products, and cottage cheese.

Class III - Butter, butter oil, cheese (except cottage cheese), evaporated or condensed milk either in bulk or in hermetically sealed cans, casein, nonfat dry milk solids, dry whole milk, condensed or dry buttermilk, whey, powdered malted milk, lactose, or accounted for as dumped milk or skim milk or as homogenized milk, flavored milk and milk drinks, skim milk or buttermilk disposed of for livestock feed, and shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of producer receipts (plus actual shrinkage of "other source" milk).

Class Prices (for butterfat and skim milk):

A "basic formula" is used for the Class I price. The "basic formula" price is the highest of the following prices determined for the preceding month:

- (1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 18 specified plants. (See list used for "basic formula" price under Chicago order.)





- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5,  
Plus an amount computed as follows: Price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, human consumption, spray and roller process, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area), minus 5.5 cents, times 3.5, times .965.

Class I - The prices per hundredweight of butterfat and skim milk in Class I are computed as follows:

- (1) Add to the "basic formula" price \$1.00 during April through June, \$1.45 in February, March, and July and \$1.90 in all other months. (For fluid cream subtract 45 cents from the specified amounts.)

Beginning July 1, 1953, to above amount add or subtract a "supply-demand adjustment" computed from a utilization percentage, i.e., the percentage which producer receipts are of Class I sales during the first and second preceding months. From this current utilization percentage is subtracted the "standard utilization percentage" shown below:

Delivery Period	Standard Utilization: Percent	:	Delivery Period	Standard Utilization: Percent	:	Delivery Period	Standard Utilization: Percent
January	117	:	May	142	:	September	141
February	121	:	June	158	:	October	132
March	125	:	July	168	:	November	128
April	132	:	August	156	:	December	120

The resulting "deviation percentage" is converted to a specific price adjustment in accordance with a tabulated schedule of premiums and discounts which average 2 cents per deviation percentage during January, February, March, August, and September, 2-cent premiums and 3-cent discounts April through July, and 3-cent premiums and 2-cent discounts October through December.

- (2) The price per hundredweight of butterfat is the sum obtained in (1) above, multiplied by 20.
- (3) The price per hundredweight of skim milk is the sum obtained in (1) above, minus .035 times the price of butterfat pursuant to (2) above, divided by .965.

Class II - The prices per hundredweight of butterfat and skim milk in Class II are computed as follows:

- (1) The price per hundredweight of butterfat shall be 120 times the price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter.



- (2) The price per hundredweight of skim milk shall be the price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (spray process, in barrels, for human consumption, in Chicago) minus 5.5 cents, multiplied by 8.5.

Class III -

- (1) The price per hundredweight of butterfat is computed as follows: Multiply the price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter by 120 (the price per hundredweight of butterfat in butter or in shrinkage is the above price minus \$5.00).
- (2) The price per hundredweight for skim milk is the price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (roller process, in barrels, for human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area) minus 5.5 cents, multiplied by 8.5.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None, because butterfat and skim milk are classified and priced separately.

Producer Price - Weighted average price per hundredweight of butterfat in all classes minus weighted average price per hundredweight of skim milk in all classes, divided by 1,000.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - With respect to producer milk moved in the form of Class I or Class II products to the marketing area from a pool plant located outside the marketing area or disposed of from such plant as Class I or Class II outside the marketing area, the following deductions shall be made: 15 cents per hundredweight at plants in the 60-75 mile zone, 18 cents in the 75-90 mile zone, and plus an additional two cents for each 15 mile zone thereafter.

Producer Price - Deductions on producer milk delivered to plants outside the marketing area may be made as follows:

<u>Mile Zone</u>	<u>Maximum Deduction</u>
30 to 60	13
60 to 75	15
75 to 90	18
Beyond 90	2 cents additional for each 15 miles



In computing handlers' pool obligations, producer payments for milk delivered to plants in the marketing area or within 60 miles are credited at the f.o.b. plant price; in all other zones at such price less the maximum deduction allowed.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are computed separately as utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk disposed of by a handler to another handler in the form of milk or other Class I products is classified in Class I unless a statement as to other utilization is made by both the buyer (not a producer-handler) and the seller.

If "other source" milk is involved, classification of pool milk between plants is made in such a way as to give the highest classification to pool milk.

Outside Purchases:

Handlers other than producer-handlers, who operate a nonpool plant out of which a route is operated which extends into the marketing area, must pay the difference between the Class I prices for skim milk and butterfat disposed of in Class I products on such route and the higher of the Class III prices for skim milk and butterfat.

Under specified conditions, a handler receiving milk, skim milk, butterfat, flavored milk, or flavored milk drinks from a nonpool plant, must pay the difference between the respective prices for Class I and Class III skim milk and butterfat.





- (b) 92-score butter at Chicago, times 6,

PLUS

2.4 times the price per pound of "Twins" ("Cheddars" if "Twins" not quoted) at Plymouth, Wisconsin, divide the sum by 7, add 30 percent thereof, and multiply by 4, or

- (c) 92-score butter at Chicago, times 4, times 1.2

PLUS

3-3/4 cents for each  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent that the price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) exceeds 5 cents. In the event plant prices are not available use Chicago market quotations and a "make allowance" of 6 cents.

- (d) The price for Class II milk.

Class I - "Basic formula" price plus \$1.71 during November 1952 through January 1953, \$1.48 in February and March 1953, and \$1.25 thereafter, subject to a "supply-demand" adjustment computed from a "current utilization percentage," i. e., the percentage which producer receipts are of Class I sales during the first and second preceding months. From this is subtracted the following base period utilization percentage:

<u>Delivery</u> <u>Period</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Delivery</u> <u>Period</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Delivery</u> <u>Period</u>	<u>Percent</u>
January	109	May	132	September	140
February	111	June	145	October	128
March	113	July	147	November	115
April	119	August	144	December	109

The resulting "net deviation" determines the specific price adjustment in accordance with a schedule, at the rate of 2 cents per one percent of deviation.

There is also a contraseasonal provision requiring that the Class I price differential, inclusive of the supply-demand adjustment, during May, June, and July shall not be more than in April and in November, December, and January not less than in October.

Class II - Average of prices paid or to be paid for 4 per cent milk delivered at the following plants:

Cudahy Packing Co.,	Lafayette, Tennessee
Carnation Co.,	Murfreesboro, Tennessee
Kraft Foods Co.,	Gallatin, Tennessee
Borden Co.,	Fayetteville, Tennessee
Swift and Co.,	Lebanon, Tennessee
Borden Co.,	Lewisburg, Tennessee
Kraft Foods Co.,	Pulaski, Tennessee
Lakeshire-Harty Cheese Co.,	Carthage, Tennessee
Swift and Co.,	Lawrenceburg, Tennessee
Wilson and Co.,	Murfreesboro, Tennessee





FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 95

Lima, Ohio

Marketing Area:

City of Lima in Allen County, Ohio

Handler:

Person who:

- (1) Operates a fluid milk plant (i.e., a plant used to process Grade A milk from which milk is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area).
- (2) Disposes of milk, skim milk, buttermilk or flavored milk drinks at wholesale or retail in the marketing area other than to a fluid milk plant, or
- (3) A cooperative association with respect to producers' milk diverted from a fluid milk plant to a non-fluid milk plant for the account of the association.

Producer:

Person who produces Grade A milk which is received at a fluid milk plant, or at another plant by diversion from a fluid milk plant.

Classification:

Class I - Milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cultured milk products, concentrated milk, eggnog, any cream product (fluid form) testing more than 8%, cream, and milk not accounted for as Class II.

Class II - Products other than those specified in Class I, dumped milk, livestock feed, shrinkage of producer milk not in excess of 2 per cent of receipts from producers and shrinkage in "other source" milk.

Class Prices (skim milk and butterfat):

A "basic formula" price is used in determining the price of Class I skim milk and butterfat. The "basic formula" price is the highest of:

- (1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants (see list used for "basic formula" price in the Chicago order).



- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter minus 3 cents, times 4.2,

PLUS

price per pound, spray and roller process, nonfat dry milk solids for human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area, minus 5.5 cents and multiplied by 8.2.

Class I -

- (a) To the "basic formula" price add the following: April, May, and June, 85 cents; February, March, and July, \$1.15; all other months, \$1.45.
- (b) Determine the percentage that the value of butterfat is to the total value in (3) under "basic formula" price. Multiply the Class I price for milk by the percentage for butterfat and then divide by 3.5. This is the Class I price per pound of butterfat.
- (c) Subtract the value of 3-1/2 pounds of butterfat from the price for Class I milk and divide the remainder by 0.965. This amount is the Class I price per hundredweight of skim milk.

Class II -

- (a) Price for Class II milk is the average of prices paid for milk of 3.5 per cent butterfat content at 5 manufacturing milk plants in Ohio.
- (b) The separate values of skim milk and butterfat are computed in the same way as for Class I skim milk and butterfat. (See (b) and (c) under Class I price.)

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None because skim milk and butterfat are priced separately.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter times 0.13.

Location Differentials:

None.



Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide monthly pool without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, cream, skim milk transferred to any other plant including another handler is Class I milk. If statements are filed by transferring handler and receiver the milk, skim milk or cream is classified in accordance with such statements subject to verification.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted in series beginning with Class II.

Outside Sales:

Same as "Interhandler Transfers." Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handler:

A person who is both a producer and a handler and who receives no milk from other producers is exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members.

Payments on account are made to producers for milk delivered during the first 15 days of each month at the uniform price for each handler for the preceding month.





FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 6

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Marketing Area:

Tulsa County, the city and township of Sapulpa in Creek County, and a part of Black Dog township in Osage County, Oklahoma.

Handler:

- (1) A person who operates an approved plant (i.e., a plant approved by any health authority having jurisdiction in the marketing area from which milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks or cream is disposed of in the marketing area).
- (2) A cooperative association with respect to producer milk which it diverts to an unapproved plant for the account of such cooperative association.

Producer:

A person (except a producer-dealer) who produces Grade A milk under a farm permit or rating issued by a local health authority which milk is delivered to an approved plant. (Producer maintains status when his milk is temporarily diverted to an unapproved plant.)

Classification:

Class I - Milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cultured sour cream, any mixture (except bulk ice cream mix) of cream, milk or skim milk, and milk not specifically accounted for as Class II.

Class II - Products other than those classified in Class I, live-stock feed, shrinkage of producer milk not in excess of 2 per cent, shrinkage in "other source" milk, and inventory variation.

Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

A "basic formula" price is used in determining the Class I price. "Basic formula" price is the higher of the following prices for the preceding month:

- (1) Prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 Midwest manufacturing plants (see Chicago order for list) adjusted to a 4.0 per cent basis by dividing the average price at the 18 plants by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.
- (2) Price per pound of 92-score Chicago butter minus 3 cents, times 1.2, and times 4.0





## PLUS

price per pound for nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, at manufacturing plants in the Chicago area), minus 5.5 cents, multiplied by 8.5, and multiplied by 0.96.

Class I - To the "basic formula" price add the following: April, May, and June = \$1.45; all other months = \$1.85. (The price for September, October, November, and December shall not be less than that for the preceding month and the price for April, May, and June shall not be higher than that for the preceding month.)

To such amount, add or subtract a "supply-demand adjustment" computed from a Class I utilization percentage, i. e., the percentage which producer and "other source" receipts are of Class I sales during the first and second preceding months. From this current utilization percentage is subtracted the "standard utilization percentage" shown below:

Delivery Period	Standard Utilization Percent	:	Delivery Period	Standard Utilization Percent	:	Delivery Period	Standard Utilization Percent
January	108	:	May	117	:	September	134
February	110	:	June	129	:	October	128
March	112	:	July	137	:	November	119
April	114	:	August	137	:	December	109

The resulting "net utilization percentage" is converted to a specific price adjustment (not to exceed 50 cents) in the following manner: For each percentage point change in excess of 2, such adjustment shall be premiums and discounts which average 3 cents per net utilization percent during January, February, March, July, and August, 2-cent premiums and 4-cent discounts April through June, and 4-cent premiums and 2-cent discounts September through December.

Class II - Average price paid for milk of 4.0 per cent butterfat content received from farmers at the following places:

<u>Present Operator</u>	<u>Location</u>
American Foods Co.,	Miami, Oklahoma
Gilt Edge Dairy,	Norman, Oklahoma
Page Milk Co.,	Coffeyville, Kansas
Pet Milk Co.,	Sileam Springs, Arkansas

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago for the preceding month, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class II - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.15, divided by 10.

Producer price - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.2, divided by 10.



Location Differentials:

To handlers - On milk, skim milk or cream moved from a plant more than 35 miles from Tulsa to the marketing area, or classified as Class I without such movement, the following differentials apply:

<u>Distance from the City Hall in Tulsa</u>	<u>Cents per hundredweight</u>
35 to 50 miles - - - - -	15
50.1 to 65 miles - - - - -	17
65.1 to 80 miles - - - - -	19
80.1 to 95 miles - - - - -	21
95.1 miles or over - - - - -	23

To producers - The rates of location adjustment to handlers apply on all milk received from producers received at, or diverted to, plants more than 35 miles from Tulsa.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide monthly pool with base rating plan. There is no new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, cream or skim milk transferred to the plant of another handler is Class I milk. If statements are filed by transferring handler and receiver (except a producer-handler) it is classified in accordance with such statement subject to verification. If either handler has received "other source" milk, the transfer must be classified in a way to give the highest utilization to producer milk.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted in series beginning with Class II.

Outside Sales:

Sales of milk and cream to non-handlers are classified in Class I except that:

- (a) Cream transferred without Grade A certification to an unapproved plant more than 200 miles from the approved plant is classified as Class II, and
- (b) Milk, skim milk or cream transferred to an unapproved plant not more than 200 miles from the approved plant may be classified as Class II under specified conditions.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.



## FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 25

Puget Sound, Washington

Marketing Area:

The major cities involved are Seattle and Tacoma, but the defined area comprises the entire territory consisting of the following counties: the western portions of Whatcom and Skagit (District 2); the western portions of Snohomish, King, and Pierce, all of Thurston, and the southern portion of Grays Harbor (District 1), and the northeastern portion of Pacific and western portion of Lewis, excluding town of Vader, (District 3).

Handler:

Person who operates a pool plant or a non-pool plant from which Class I milk is distributed in the marketing area. A cooperative association is also a handler with respect to producer milk which it diverts from a pool plant to a non pool plant.

Pool Plant:

Any plant approved by appropriate health authorities, other than that of a producer-handler, which is either:

- (1) A "fluid milk plant," one located within the marketing area and from which Class I milk is distributed in the marketing area, or
- (2) A "country plant," one which is not a "fluid milk plant" but is located within the marketing area, or one located outside the marketing area from which shipments for Class I purposes exceed 50 per cent during any month October through December, or 20 per cent during any month January through September, except that the latter requirement does not apply if the percentage was over 50 for the entire period of the preceding October through December.

Producer:

Person who produces, under a dairy farm permit or rating issued by an appropriate health authority, milk qualified for disposition to consumers in fluid form within the marketing area.





Classification:

Class I - Milk (including milk frozen) skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, fluid cream (sweet or sour), fluid cream mixtures, concentrated milk, flavored milk and flavored milk drinks not sterilized, inventory variations, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - All milk other than Class I, livestock feed, yogurt, cottage cheese, eggnog, bulk sales to bakeries, soup companies, and candy manufacturers, shrinkage of producer milk up to three per cent of volume in Class II products, and all shrinkage of "other source" milk.

Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

"Basic formula" price - A "basic formula" price is used in determining the Class I price. It is the highest of the following for the preceding month:

- (1) Prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 Midwest condenser series (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 4.0 per cent butterfat.
- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter times 6, plus 2.4 times the price per pound of "Cheddars" at Plymouth, Wisconsin, divide by 7, multiply by 1.3, and multiply by 4.
- (3) Price per pound of 93-score butter (if 93-score butter is not quoted for a day, use highest of prices for 92-score) times 4.8, plus 8.2 times price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (spray and roller process, human consumption at manufacturing plants in the Chicago area), minus 67 cents.

Class I - "Basic formula" price plus \$1.65 provided that the price during April, May, and June shall not be higher than in March and that the price during October, November, December, and January shall not be lower than in September.

Class II - The butter-powder formula (Item (3) of "basic formula"), except for a "make" allowance of 80 cents in lieu of 67 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:Class Prices -

Class I - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago, divided by 10, times 1.25.





Class II - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago, divided by 10, times 1.15.

Producer Price -

Base milk - The Class I differential times the percentage of butterfat in base milk allocated to Class I plus the Class II differential times the remaining percentage of butterfat in base milk.

Excess milk - Price per pound of 92-score butter at San Francisco times 1.15.

Location Differentials:

Class I - 50 cents per hundredweight credited on producer milk received at a plant in Clallam or Jefferson Counties and 40 cents at all other plants located outside of District 1 or Kitsap and Mason Counties.

Class II - On plants located in District 1 or Kitsap and Mason Counties the handler will be charged 25 cents per hundredweight on the lesser of the following amounts:

- (1) All receipts utilized in Class II products other than evaporated milk in hermetically sealed cans, butter, nonfat dry milk solids, powdered whole milk, cheddar cheese, and shrinkage allowed as Class II, or
- (2) Producer receipts assigned to Class II at the plant.

Producer Prices -

Base Milk - Deductions similar to Class I credits.

Excess Milk - Beginning March 1953, producers at plants in District 1, or in Kitsap and Mason Counties, 25 cents per hundredweight will be added to excess milk price for milk delivered during the months of February through July.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Upon completion of classification the butterfat test of each class is determined.



Expense of Administration:

Handlers are assessed not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers, including the handler's own production, and on "other source" milk classified as Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is paid by handlers to the market administrator to cover marketing services for non-members of cooperative associations. On member milk not received at a cooperative's plant, a deduction as authorized by the members is remitted to the association.

Bases are established August through December and apply the following February through July. New or irregular producers are assigned a base 10 per cent lower than the percentage of total base divided by total deliveries.



- (3) Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at the following plants:

Borden Co.,	Perrinton, Michigan
Carnation Co.,	Sheridan, Michigan
Carnation Co.,	Sparta, Michigan
Fairmont Foods Co.,	Bad Axe, Michigan
Grand Ledge Milk Co.,	Grand Ledge, Michigan
Kraft Cheese Co.,	Clare, Michigan
Kraft Cheese Co.,	Pinconning, Michigan
Nestle Co.,	Ubly, Michigan
Pet Milk Co.,	Hudson, Michigan

Class I - "Basic formula" price plus \$1.43

The Class I price is subject to a supply-demand adjustment computed from the percentage which total producer receipts are of Class I utilization in the two months preceding the delivery period. A price adjustment is made whenever such utilization percentage differs by specified amounts from the average percentage of the two corresponding months in the following table:

Delivery Period	Standard Utilization Percent	Delivery Period	Standard Utilization Percent	Delivery Period	Standard Utilization Percent
January	121.3	May	152.6	September	129.6
February	123.1	June	156.3	October	121.7
March	129.6	July	142.9	November	117.5
April	138.1	August	140.1	December	122.3

The adjustment is 15 cents (plus or minus) if the current utilization percentage varies from those tabulated by 5 percentage points or more and an additional 15-cent adjustment is made for each additional 5 percentage point variation.

Class II - Local plant basic formula price except that for the months of May, June, and July the handler is credited for milk made into butter and nonfat dry milk solids in any amount by which the local plant basic formula price exceeds the basic formula butter-powder price less 9.3 cents; such excess being assigned at the rate of 18 percent per pound of butterfat and 36 percent per hundredweight of skim milk.





Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Producer differential plus 2 cents.

Class II - Butter portion of butter-powder formula for Class II price, divided by total butter-powder formula, times local plant Class II price, divide by 35.

Producer Price - 7 cents when price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago is 60 cents, plus or minus one-half cent for each full 5 cents that the butter price is above 60 cents or below 64.99 cents.

Location Differentials:

Handlers - Credits are allowed handlers on producer milk received at two categories of plants: (1) country plants (having no route sales in the marketing area) more than 34 miles from Detroit City Hall, and (2) plants from which route sales are made in the marketing area but which are located more than 34 miles from the outer boundary of the marketing area. The credit applies only to quantities ultimately sold as Class I and for both categories of plants the differentials are measured by the distance of the plant from Detroit City Hall as follows:

The rate is 14 cents for the 34 through 49 mile zone with the rate increasing by 1 cent for every additional 8 miles from 49 miles through 137 miles. Beyond 137 miles the rate remains at 26 cents.

Producers - Same rates as above but on all milk received from producers at such plants.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Upon completion of classification the butterfat test of each class is determined.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating. No new producer clause.





No bases are effective until they have been established under the terms of the order. The base-making period is August 1 through December 31 (delivery for a minimum of 122 days) and applies to the 12-month period beginning the following February 1. After 1951 producers who fail to make as large a base as in the previous year receive a partial credit for their previous base. New producers desiring to establish a base, or old producers desiring a higher one, may do so on the basis of a 3-month delivery period at any time during the year subject to a specified system of discounts which are somewhat less favorable than the regular base-forming period.

Special Handler Provisions:

A handler subject to another Federal order and whose disposition of Class I milk under such other order exceeds that under the Detroit order in a given month, is subject only to the reporting requirements.

A handler whose plant is outside the marketing area and who disposes of less than 600 pounds per day of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is subject only to the reporting requirements.

On "other source" milk classified as Class I the handler remits to the pool the difference between the Class I and Class II values of such milk.

In order to expedite classification and payment of producers for bulk shipments of milk from cooperative receiving plants to handlers' city plants, the handler is obligated to pay for such milk at the base milk price and is credited at such price in his equalization account. All producers are paid the uniform price (base and excess payments are suspended) in any month when total producer receipts are less than 112.5 percent of Class I utilization.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 31  
Cedar Rapids-Iowa City, Iowa

Marketing Area:

Cities of Cedar Rapids and Iowa City, Iowa

Handler:

Person who operates a plant approved by health authorities and from which milk is disposed of as Class I in the marketing area or which ships milk to such a plant. A cooperative association is a handler with respect to producer milk delivered to association plants and milk diverted from approved plants.

Producer:

Person who produces milk in conformity with applicable health regulations and whose milk is delivered to or diverted from an approved plant or association plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream (containing more than 6.0 per cent butterfat), concentrated milk (unsterilized) for fluid consumption, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Evaporated milk, condensed milk, ice cream, ice cream mix, aerated milk and cream products, cottage cheese, and any unspecified products.

Class III - Butter, cheese, animal feed, casein, nonfat dry milk solids, shrinkage of producer milk up to 2.0 per cent, and all shrinkage of "other source" milk.

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

Class I - The Class II price for the preceding month plus the following:

December through April	- \$0.85
May, June	- 0.65
July through November	- 1.15

The Class I price shall not be less than the Quad Cities marketing area Class I price minus 15 cents prior to January 1, 1954.



Class II - The higher of:

- (1) Average price paid for 3.5 per cent milk for last half of preceding month and first half of current month at the following plants:

Amboy Milk Products Co.,	Amboy, Illinois
Borden Co.,	Dixon, Illinois
Borden Co.,	Sterling, Illinois
Carnation Co.,	Oregon, Illinois
Carnation Co.,	Morrison, Illinois
Carnation Co.,	Waverly, Iowa
United Milk Products Co.,	Argo Fay, Illinois

- (2) Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago during the delivery period, times 6, divide by 7, multiply by 1.3, and multiply by 3.5.

- (3) The Class III price.

Class III - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago for current month less 6 cents, times 4.2, plus price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) less 6-1/2 cents, times 8.2, times 0.965. (If plant prices are not published, use Chicago terminal market prices and deduct 8-1/2 cents "make" allowance.)

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I price - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.14.

Class II price - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.12.

Class III price - Chicago 92-score butter less 6 cents times 0.12.

Producer price - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.12.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Upon completion of classification, the butterfat test of each class is determined.





- (a) Divide by 0.0485 the daily farm wage rate without board or room for Texas (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture) and multiply by 0.3.
- (b) Divide by 0.03971 the average price paid per hundred-weight for all mixed dairy feed in Texas (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture) and multiply by 0.7.
- (c) Add (a) and (b) together.
- (4) Add (1), (2), (3) together, divide by 3, round to nearest one-tenth.
- (5) Multiply the result of (4) by \$5.99 and divide by 100.
- (6) Adjust the result of (5) so that it does not exceed the 18-condensery pay price adjusted to 4.0% (see Chicago summary) by less than \$2.00 or more than \$3.00.
- (7) Compute a utilization percentage (total pounds of Class I milk during the first and second preceding months divided into producer receipts for the same period rounded to nearest whole percent) and add to (6) 3 cents for each percentage point the utilization percentage is above 100 and subtract 3 cents for each percentage point the utilization percentage is above 110 except that such addition or subtraction cannot exceed 60 cents. The resulting amount rounded to nearest full cent is the Class I price.

To above price add 46 cents during December 1952 through February 1953 and 23 cents during March 1953.

Class II - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago for the month 3 cents, times 1.2, and times 4.0.

PLUS

price per pound for nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, at manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) for the month, minus 5 cents multiplied by 8.16.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago for the preceding month, times 0.125.

Class II - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago for current month times 0.120

Producer Price - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago during the month times 1.1 divided by 10.



- (3) Price per pound of 92-score Chicago butter minus 3 cents, times 1.2, and times 4.0

PLUS

price per pound for nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, at manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) minus 5.5 multiplied by 8.5 and multiplied by 0.96.

Class I - To the "basic formula" price add the following: November 1952 through January 1953, \$2.25, February and March 1953, \$2.05. Otherwise, add \$1.45 during April through June, \$1.85 in all other months. (The price for October, November, and December shall not be less than that for the preceding month and the price for April, May, and June shall not be higher than that for the preceding month.)

Class II - Average price paid for milk of 4.0 percent butterfat content received from farmers at the following places:

<u>Present Operator</u>	<u>Location</u>
Carnation Co.,	Mount Vernon, Missouri
Pet Milk Co.,	Neosho, Missouri
Pet Milk Co.	Siloan Springs, Arkansas
Sugar Creek Creamery,	Russellville, Arkansas

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound 92-score Chicago butter for the preceding month, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class II - Price per pound 92-score Chicago butter for the current month, times 1.15, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Price per pound 92-score Chicago butter for the month times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class. Upon completion of classification the butterfat test of each class is determined.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide monthly pool with base rating plan. There is no new producer clause.



## FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 82

Central West Texas, Texas

Marketing Area:

All territory within the corporate limits of Abilene, Ballinger, Big Spring, Breckenridge, Brownwood, Cisco, Coleman, Colorado City, Comanche, Eastland, Lamesa, Midland, Odessa, Ranger, San Angelo, Snyder, Stamford, Sweetwater, and Winters, all in Texas.

Handler:

- (1) A person who operates an "approved plant," i.e.,
  - (A) A plant approved by health authorities in the marketing area (a) from which Class I Grade A milk is disposed of on routes within the marketing area, or (b) at which producer milk is received and shipped to a plant described in (a) during the month or at least 60 percent of such milk is shipped to a plant described in (a) during the October through January period preceding any month of April, May, or June during which no milk was moved to such a plant.
  - (B) A plant approved by health authorities not of the marketing area from which Class I Grade A milk is disposed of on routes within the marketing area in an amount equal to 15 percent or more of total Class I sales at such plant.
- (2) A person who operates an unapproved plant from which Class I milk is delivered on routes within the marketing area.
- (3) A cooperative association is a handler with respect to producer milk which it causes to be diverted from an approved plant to an unapproved plant.

Producer:

A person who produces milk under farm inspection permit and whose milk is delivered to an approved plant or diverted from such plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk drinks, cream cultured sour cream, any mixture of cream





and milk or skim milk except eggnog, aerated cream products, ice cream and frozen dairy mixes, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - All milk used to produce other than Class I products, disposed of as livestock feed, shrinkage up to 2 percent of producer receipts (5 percent in April, May, and June of skim milk in producer milk receipts), all shrinkage in non-producer receipts, and all inventory variation.

Class Prices (4.0 Per Cent Butterfat)

Class I - Class I price for the North Texas marketing area plus 35 cents.

Class II - Add together:

- (1) Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago during month, minus 3 cents, plus 20 percent, times 4.0, and
- (2) Average of carlot prices per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (spray and roller) for human consumption, f.o.b. Chicago area manufacturing plants, minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5, times 0.96.

Butterfat differential:

Class I - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago for the preceding month times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class II - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago for the current month times 1.15, divided by 10.

Producer price - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago for the current month times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location differentials:

To handlers:

Class I - At plants within 70 highway miles of Midland, Texas, price increased 20 cents per hundredweight.

At plants east of the 103rd principal Meridian, and over 180 highway miles from Midland, Texas, price is reduced by 20 cents if plant is more than 70 miles but less than 105 miles from Abilene, Texas, and reduced by 35 cents, if plant is 105 miles or more from Abilene.

When a handler operates two or more plants where different Class I prices apply, Class I shipments from each plant are assigned to the producer receipts at that plant. Where Class I shipments exceed producer receipts at a plant, the excess





Class I is assigned pro rata to the volumes of producer milk moved to that plant from other approved plants of the handler. Any remaining Class I is assigned pro rata to producer receipts to which Class I milk is not otherwise assigned.

Class II - None

To producers:

The Class I rates apply to base milk in April, May, and June and to all milk in other months. A rate depending upon the amount of Class I milk in excess of milk applies to excess milk in April, May, and June.

Method of accounting for milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately for each class. Upon completion of classification the butterfat test of each class is determined.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating, without new producer clause.

Interhandler transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream, from an approved plant is classified as Class I if (1) transferred to a producer-handler, or (2) transferred or diverted to the approved plant of another handler, unless Class II utilization is indicated in writing by both handlers and the greatest possible volume of producer milk has been assigned to Class I in both plants.

Outside purchases:

Skim milk and butterfat in "other source" milk are deducted in series beginning with Class II.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the area. Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted from an approved plant to an unapproved plant is Class I if moved as fluid milk, skim milk, or cream unless the unapproved plant is less than 300 miles from the approved plant and Class II utilization has been proved to the satisfaction of the market administrator. Cream transferred to



an unapproved plant more than 300 miles distant is Class I if certified Grade A but Class II if transferred without Grade A certification.

Producer-Handler:

A person who is both a producer and a handler but who received no milk other than from his own production and from approved plants. He is exempt from regulatory provisions of the order although the market administrator may require him to file reports.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers are assessed not to exceed 4 cents per hundred-weight on milk received from producers, including the handlers' own production, and on "other source" milk which is classified as Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted from non-members.

On or before the 25th day of each month, payments are made to producers for milk delivered during the first 15 days of the month at not less than the Class II price of the preceding month.

Upon request by a cooperative association, handlers are required to make partial and final payments to the association for milk delivered by association members.

Bases are established October through January and apply the following April through June.

Special Handler Provisions:

Skim milk and butterfat distributed as Class I in the marketing area by handlers subject to another Federal order is not subject to this order except that it must be reported to the market administrator.

A handler whose plant does not qualify as an "approved plant" but who disposes of milk as Class I on routes within the marketing area shall make a payment into the producer settlement fund for such milk at a rate computed as the difference between the Class I price applicable at his location and the price paid his dairy farmers for such milk. (If more than one price is paid farmers the lowest prices paid for an equivalent volume of milk is used in the computation.)



## FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 63

Stark County, Ohio

Marketing Area:

Specified townships, sections, and lots within Stark, Mahoning, Columbiana, Wayne, Summit, and Portage Counties, all in Ohio.

Handler:

A person who operates a pool plant (i.e., a plant which, during a delivery period, disposes of at least 18,000 pounds of Class I milk on a route within the marketing area and, if located outside the marketing area, also disposes of 10 percent or more of its Class I milk on routes within the marketing area); or a person who operates a nonpool plant which disposes of Class I milk on a route within the marketing area. A cooperative association is a handler with respect to producer milk which it causes to be diverted to a nonpool plant for its account.

Producer:

A person who produces milk which is shipped directly to a pool plant or diverted to a nonpool plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream (sweet and sour), concentrated milk for fluid consumption, any mixture of cream and milk or skim milk not in Class II, and shrinkage in excess of that allocated to Class II.

Class II - Frozen cream, ice cream, imitation ice cream, frozen desserts and mixes, eggnog, butter, butter oil, cheese (including cottage cheese), bulk condensed skim milk or whole milk (sweetened or unsweetened), evaporated or condensed milk or skim milk in hermetically sealed cans, casein, nonfat dry milk solids, dry whole milk, condensed or dry buttermilk or whey, powdered malted milk, lactose, yogurt, aerated products, skim milk dumped or disposed of as livestock feed, shrinkage to 2 percent of producer milk receipts, all shrinkage prorated to "other source" milk, and all milk used to produce other than Class I products.





Class Prices (3.5 Percent Butterfat)

"Basic Formula" Price - A "basic formula" price is used for Class I and Class II prices. The "basic formula" price is the highest of:

- (1) Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk at 13 specified plants (see list used for "basic formula" price in Chicago order).
- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4 times the average price per pound of Plymouth "Cheddars," divided by 7, times 13, times 3.5.
- (3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 3.5, plus an amount computed as follows: Average price pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, human consumption, spray and roller process, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area), minus 5.5 cents, times 8.2.

Class I - From December 1952 through July 1953, handlers at pool plants holding health authority permits from either Alliance, Canton, or Massillon, Ohio, will pay Cleveland Class I price less 15 cents. Handlers at pool plants not holding such permit(s) will pay Cleveland Class I less 40 cents.

After July 1953, add 90 cents in May and June, \$1.30 in March, April, July, and August, and \$1.70 in all other months, to "basic formula" price where handler holds health permit(s) as described. Handlers at pool plants not holding such permit(s) will pay 25 cents less than these amounts.

To above amount, add or subtract a "supply-demand adjustment" computed from a utilization percentage, i.e., the percentage which Class I sales are of producer receipts during the first and second preceding months. From this current utilization percentage is subtracted the "standard utilization percentage" shown below:

Delivery Period	Standard Utilization: Percent	:	Delivery Period	Standard Utilization: Percent	:	Delivery Period	Standard Utilization Percent
January	84	:	May	71	:	September	67
February	80	:	June	64	:	October	70
March	78	:	July	61	:	November	76
April	75	:	August	64	:	December	82
		:			:		



The resulting "net utilization percentage" is converted to a specific price adjustment in accordance with a tabulated schedule of premiums and discounts which average 3 cents per net utilization percent during January, February, March, August, and September, 2-cent premiums and 4-cent discount April through July, and 4-cent premiums and 2-cent discount October through December.

The separate values for skim milk and butterfat are determined as the respective percentage of the Class I price that the butterfat and skim milk values are of the total milk price under alternative (3) under "basic formula" price.

Class II - "Basic formula" price. The separate butterfat and skim milk values are determined in the same manner as for Class I.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None since skim milk and butterfat are priced separately in each class.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, divided by 10. (Rounded to next highest half cent if result is not an even whole or half cent.)

Location Differentials:

None for handlers or producers.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred (or diverted) in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream from a pool plant is classified as Class I if transferred (1) to a producer-handler, or (2) to another plant (pool or nonpool) which operates a Class I route within the marketing area, unless Class II utilization is indicated in the monthly reports of both of



both handlers in which case Class II may be allocated to the extent of the unallocated Class II remaining after "other source" receipts have been allocated to Class II.

Outside Purchases:

Skim milk and butterfat in "other source" milk are deducted in series beginning with Class II.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the area. Skim milk or butterfat transferred (or diverted) from a pool plant to a nonpool plant which does not operate a Class I route within the marketing area is Class I if moved as fluid milk, skim milk, or cream unless the Market Administrator is satisfied that the nonpool plant has an equal or greater amount of milk in Class II than the amount transferred from the pool plant and Class I utilization at such nonpool plant does not exceed regular receipts from dairy farmers, in which case Class II is allowed.

Producer-Handler:

A person who produces milk and operates a plant from which a Class I route within the marketing area is operated but which does not receive producer or "other source" milk. Such person is exempt from regulatory provisions of the order although the market administrator may require him to file reports.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers are assessed not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers, including the handlers' own production, and on "other source" milk which is classified as Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted for nonmembers.

On or before the 16th day of each month, handlers are required to pay the association (at the association's request) for producer milk delivered by its members during the preceding





month. Non-members must be paid on or before the 18th day of each month.

Special Handler Provisions:

A handler operating (1) a pool plant which received "other source" milk not subject to the pricing of another Federal order, or (2) a nonpool plant with a Class I route within the marketing area is required to pay the market administrator the difference between the Class I price applicable at the plant and the Class II price on all such "other source" milk classified as Class I. (If the nonpool plant receives milk allocated to Class I from a pool plant this payment will only apply to the excess of Class I route sales at the nonpool plant over such Class I milk transferred from the pool plant.)

A handler shipping as Class I "other source" milk subject to the pricing of another Federal order is required to pay the market administrator the amount by which the Class I price applicable at the plant exceeds the value of such milk under the other Federal order.





ST. LOUIS - ORDER NO. 3

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
14 FR 4775	7/30/49	Order, as amended
15 FR 1827	3/31/50	Amendment No. 4
15 FR 9427	12/30/50	Amendment No. 5
16 FR 12170	12/1/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 7883	8/29/52	Amendment No. 6

BOSTON - ORDER NO. 4

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 9929	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2159	3/13/52	Termination of certain provisions
17 FR 2705	3/28/52	Amendment No. 12
17 FR 7768	8/26/52	Amendment No. 13

OKLAHOMA CITY - ORDER NO. 5

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
15 FR 1770	3/30/50	Order
16 FR 2782	3/30/51	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 11043	10/31/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 11049	10/31/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 2744	3/29/52	Amendment No. 4
17 FR 5796	6/28/52	Amendment No. 5

TULSA - ORDER NO. 6

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
15 FR 1829	3/31/50	Order
16 FR 2784	3/30/51	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 7918	8/30/52	Amendment No. 2
18 FR 101	1/6/53	Amendment No. 3

MILWAUKEE - ORDER NO. 7

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
15 FR 7173	10/26/50	Order
15 FR 9428	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 3691	5/1/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 6339	6/30/51	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 10922	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4
16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5796	6/28/52	Amendment No. 5
17 FR 7884	8/29/52	Amendment No. 6



DUBUQUE - ORDER NO. 12

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
14 FR 3226	6/15/49	Order, as amended
17 FR 5540	6/20/52	Amendment No. 2

KANSAS CITY - ORDER NO. 13

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 67	1/4/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 11050	10/31/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 2745	3/29/52	Amendment No. 4
17 FR 3816	4/30/52	Amendment No. 5

MEMPHIS - ORDER NO. 18

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
15 FR 6533	9/28/50	Order

SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI - ORDER NO. 21

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 1225	2/9/51	Order
16 FR 12176	12/1/51	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 7919	8/30/52	Amendment No. 2

DETROIT - ORDER NO. 24

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 6341	6/30/51	Order
17 FR 1575	2/21/52	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 5634	6/24/52	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 9651	10/25/52	Amendment No. 3

PUGET SOUND - ORDER NO. 25

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 3631	4/28/51	Order
16 FR 8816	8/31/51	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 2708	3/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 3845	5/1/52	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 10847	12/2/52	Amendment No. 3

NEW YORK - ORDER NO. 27

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 1743	2/28/52	Amendment No. 3



NEOSHO VALLEY - ORDER NO. 28

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 11051	10/31/51	Order
17 FR 7807	8/27/52	Amendment No. 1

MISSOURI - ORDER NO. 29

16 FR 5037	5/30/51	Order
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TOLEDO - ORDER NO. 30

16 FR 6420	7/3/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10049	10/3/51	Amendment No. 9

CEDAR RAPIDS - ORDER NO. 31

16 FR 7343	7/27/51	Order
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 9063	10/11/52	Amendment No. 1

FOET WAYNE - ORDER NO. 32

15 FR 3307	5/30/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 11095	11/1/51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 4911	5/30/52	Amendment No. 4

LOWELL-LA'PENICE - ORDER NO. 34

16 FR 9671	9/22/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2708	3/28/52	Amendment No. 10
17 FR 7771	8/26/52	Amendment No. 11





OMAHA - ORDER NO. 35

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
12 FR 2073	3/29/47	Order, as amended
13 FR 9487	12/31/48	Amendment No. 2
14 FR 3231	6/15/49	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 7411	8/15/52	Amendment No. 4

CHICAGO - ORDER NO. 41

16 FR 6348	6/30/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 9363	9/15/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5807	6/28/52	Amendment No. 7
17 FR 7840	8/28/52	Amendment No. 8

NEW ORLEANS - ORDER NO. 42

17 FR 5752	6/27/52	Order, as amended
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NORTH TEXAS - ORDER NO. 43

16 FR 8420	8/23/51	Order
17 FR 3817	4/30/52	Amendment No. 1
17 FR 4287	5/10/52	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 8651	9/30/52	Amendment No. 2.



QUAD CITIES - ORDER NO. 44

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
13 FR 2285	4/28/48	Order, as amended
14 FR 2252	5/6/49	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 3276	4/14/51	Order suspending certain provisions
16 FR 12027	11/30/51	Amendment No. 4
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Order suspending certain provisions

LOUISVILLE - ORDER NO. 46

16 FR 8512	8/24/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10050	10/3/51	Amendment No. 5
17 FR 4843	5/28/52	Amendment No. 6
17 FR 7884	8/29/52	Amendment No. 7

FALL RIVER - ORDER NO. 47

16 FR 10107	10/4/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2709	3/28/52	Amendment No. 12
17 FR 7773	8/26/52	Amendment No. 13

SIOUX CITY - ORDER NO. 48

12 FR 2079	3/29/47	Order, as amended
13 FR 9490	12/31/48	Amendment No. 2

SAN ANTONIO - ORDER NO. 49

17 FR 3013	4/8/52	Order
17 FR 5934	7/2/52	Correction
17 FR 10902	12/3/52	Amendment No. 1



DULUTH-SUPERIOR - ORDER NO. 54

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 155	1/6/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 8103	8/16/51	Amendment No. 6

SIOUX FALLS-TITCHELL - ORDER NO. 56

17 FR 6187	7/10/52	Order
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PHILADELPHIA - ORDER NO. 61

17 FR 5309	6/11/52	Order, as amended
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STARK COUNTY - ORDER NO. 63

17 FR 9922	11/4/52	Order
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CINCINNATI - ORDER NO. 65

15 FR 5983	9/6/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 2786	3/30/51	Amendment No. 10
16 FR 8816	8/31/51	Amendment No. 11
16 FR 10051	10/3/51	Amendment No. 12
17 FR 2159	3/13/52	Termination of certain provisions



SOUTH BEND-LAPORTE - ORDER NO. 67

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
15 FR 1776	3/30/50	Order, as amended
15 FR 9432	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 6359	6/30/51	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 9929	11/14/52	Amendment No. 3

WICHITA - ORDER NO. 68

16 FR 2786	3/30/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 8817	8/31/51	Amendment No. 4
17 FR 7	1/1/52	Amendment No. 5

DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD - ORDER NO. 71

16 FR 10052	10/3/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2159	3/13/52	Termination of certain provisions





TRI-STATE - ORDER NO. 72

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
17 FR 2961	4/5/52	Order, as amended

MINNEAPOLIS-ST PAUL - ORDER NO. 73

15 FR 5326	8/15/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 7583	8/3/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 7685	8/22/52	Amendment No. 1

COLUMBUS - ORDER NO. 74

17 FR 2968	4/5/52	Order, as amended
17 FR 5810	6/28/52	Notice of correction

CLEVELAND - ORDER NO. 75

15 FR 5878	8/31/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 6362	6/30/51	Amendment No. 5
17 FR 9846	11/1/52	Amendment No. 6

FORT SMITH - ORDER NO. 76

17 FR 6939	7/30/52	Order
17 FR 9771	10/30/52	Amendment No. 1

PADUCAH - ORDER NO. 77

16 FR 8431	8/23/51	Order, as amended
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NASHVILLE - ORDER NO. 78

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 12607	12/14/51	Order
17 FR 9803	10/31/52	Amendment No. 5

TOPEKA - ORDER NO. 80

17 FR 3869	5/2/52	Order, as amended
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CENTRAL WEST TEXAS - ORDER NO. 82

17 FR 9654	10/25/52	Order
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KNOXVILLE - ORDER NO. 88

16 FR 7447	7/31/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10930	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4

ROCKFORD-FREEPORT - ORDER NO. 91

14 FR 4782	7/30/49	Order
15 FR 4185	6/30/50	Amendment No. 1
15 FR 9433	12/30/50	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 6363	6/30/51	Amendment No. 3

LIMA - ORDER NO. 95

14 FR 3515	6/29/49	Order
17 FR 11083	12/6/52	Amendment No. 1



SPRINGFIELD, MASS. - ORDER NO. 96

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 9941	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2710	3/28/52	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 7775	8/26/52	Amendment No. 3

WORCESTER - ORDER NO. 99

16 FR 9949	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2711	3/28/52	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 7777	8/26/52	Amendment No. 3

